

South Dakota: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases accounted for 2,882 deaths in South Dakota in 1996.
- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death, accounting for 42% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 1,491 deaths, or 22% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to ischemic heart disease were 73% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.
- Stroke was responsible for 483 deaths.

Cancer

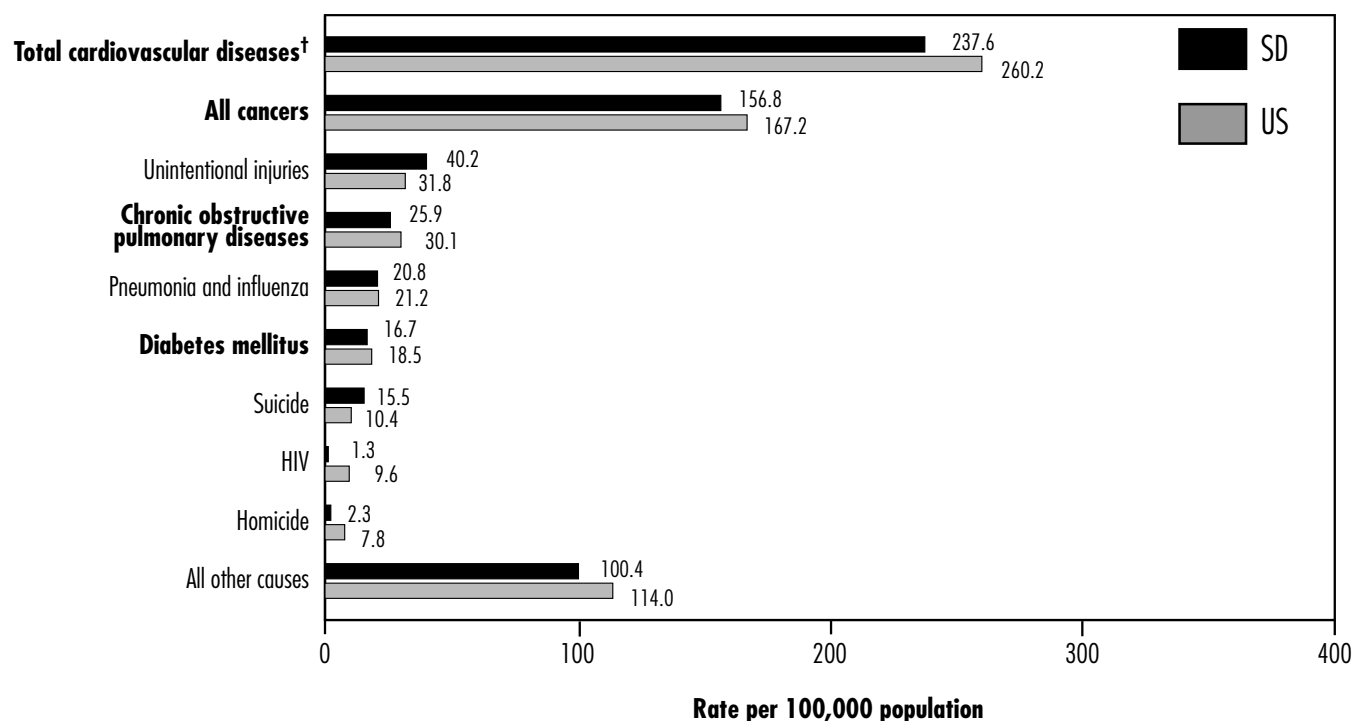
- In 1996, cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in South Dakota.
- Rates of death due to all cancers were 59% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 3,400 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in South Dakota in 1999, including 400 new cases of lung cancer, 300 new cases of colorectal cancer, 700 new cases of prostate cancer, and 500 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,600 South Dakota residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 19,246 adults in South Dakota had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 179 deaths in South Dakota and a contributing cause of an additional 361 deaths.
- Rates of death from diabetes were 787% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

Causes of Death, South Dakota Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (128.8 per 100,000 in South Dakota and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (36.9 per 100,000 in South Dakota and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

South Dakota: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- Of all states, South Dakota had the fifth highest percentage of adults who reported current cigarette smoking in 1998.
- Forty-one percent of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 33% of whites reported no leisure-time physical activity.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 84% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 80% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 83% of American Indians/Alaska Natives and 50% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

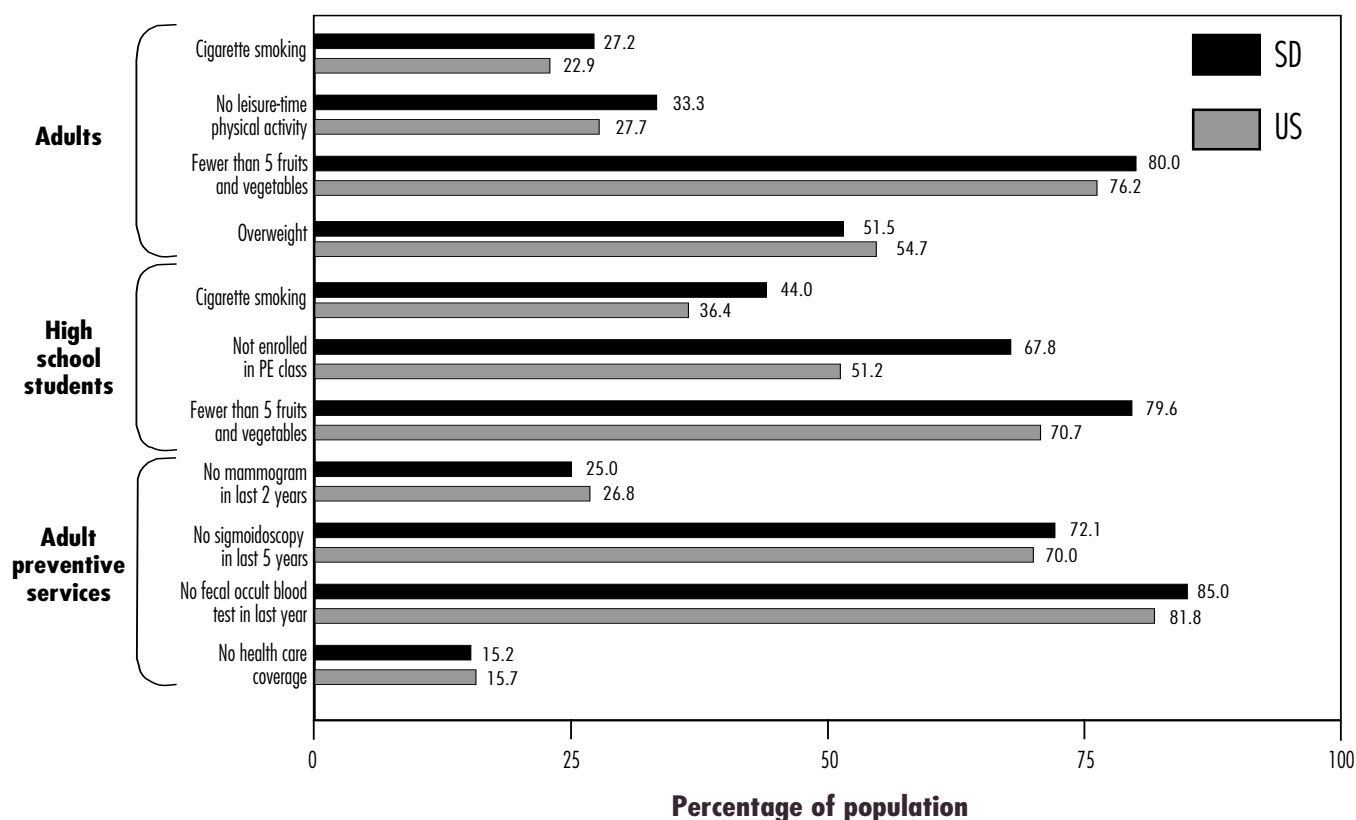
- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by more than 40% of both male and female students in South Dakota.
- More than 65% of both male and female students reported not being enrolled in physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 83% of female and 76% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, 25% reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 77% of women and 66% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, about 85% of both men and women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, American Indians/Alaska Natives were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, South Dakota Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.